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SOURCE Nan-fang Jih-pao.SUIYUAN CHAIRMAN REPORTS ON PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

Peiping, 17 April (Hsin-hua) -- The governor of Suiyuan Province, Tung Ch'i-wu, in reporting on affairs in the province at the 28th session of the Administrative Council at Peiping, on 14 April 1950, provided interesting data regarding the agricultural possibilities and natural resources of the province.

The Suiyuan Military and Political Commission established offices in Suiyuan City 27 December 1949, and the provincial government and Suiyuan Military District began to function 1 January 1950.

Certain reorganizations of political units have been made. Suiyuan and Pao-t'ou were made provincially administered municipalities. The former municipality of Shan-pa was reduced to a town under the control of the Shan-pa Administrative District.

The Wu-lan-cha-pu League has four banners, the Ta-erh-p'i the Mao-ming-an, the Tung-kung, the Hsi-kung, and the Chung-kung. The Pai-ling-miao office was discontinued.

The I-k'o-chao League has seven banners, Cha-sa-k'o, Ta-la-t'e, Hang-chin, O-t'o-k'o, Chun-wang, Chun-k'a-erh, and Wu-shen.

The People's Organization Training Office of the T'a-la-t'e Banner, the T'ao-li-min Business Office, and the Hang-chin Banner Acting Management Office have been discontinued. Tung-sheng Hsien has been placed under I-k'o-chao League.

The Business Office of the four banners in eastern Suiyuan has been discontinued. Cheng-hung Banner is considered the central banner for this region. The other three banners, Cheng-huang, Hsiang-huang, and Hsiang-lan, are organized as first-class districts under the leadership of the central banner.

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To preserve both its historical and present special conditions, T'u-mo-t'e Banner is temporarily left unchanged with divided Mongol-Chinese control and a combined hsien-banner arrangement. A T'u-mo-t'e People's government has been organized directly under the leadership of the provincial government. The Chan-t'ai area has been placed under the control of the T'u-mo-t'e People's government.

With the exception of Tung-sheng Hsien, which has been placed under I-k'o'-chao Autonomous District, the remaining 22 hsien of the province have been organized into four special administrative districts. The Chi-ning Special Administrative Office controls Chi-ning, Feng-chen, Hsin-ho, T'ao-lin, Lung-sheng, and Wu-tung hsien. The Ho-lin Special Administrative Office controls Ho-lin, Ch'ing-shui, T'o-k'o-t'o, and Liang-ch'eng hsien. The Pao-t'ou Special Administrative Office controls Pao-t'ou, Wu-ch'uan, Ku-yang, Kuei-sui, and Sa-la-ch'i hsien. The Shan-pa Special Administrative Office controls Wu-yuan, Lang-shan, Yen-chiang, An-pei, Mi-ts'ang, and Lin-ho hsien, and Shan-pa Chen.

The 1950 goals in political affairs were set up as follows:

1. Eliminate bandits and special agents and bring about social order.
2. Establish and strengthen the people's unified democratic front.
3. Restore and expand agricultural production, carry out the 25 percent rent reduction, and make preparations for land reform.
4. Introduce and organize workers, peasants, youth, and women's organizations and make them dependable pillars of reconstruction.

In accordance with announced policies of "mutual help between public and private enterprises, benefits for both labor and capital, mutual help between city and country, domestic and foreign intercourse," undertake to expand production and revive the economy as follows:

1. Restore and expand agriculture and grazing, handicrafts, industry, and mining, to improve the social economy.
2. Reorganize finance and tax collection systems, increase income, promote austerity.
3. Carry on the new people's democratic, scientific education; at the same time promote the culture of minority races; and expand the educational program for all races.
4. Carry out the racial policies of the People's Consultative Council; oppose the superior race theory; guard against divergent racial views, oppression, and acts that would tend to disrupt democratic unity; promote the unity of Mongols, Chinese, and Moslems; carry out racial autonomy; promote Mongol and Moslem political, economic, cultural and educational projects.
5. Effect democratic reforms on all levels of the Mongol Banner governments, establish the people's delegates conference system on all levels, reorganize the armed forces of the Mongols, and institute a new military-political system.
6. Settle disputes between Mongols and Chinese regarding land, water, grazing, and ferries, according to a definite plan.

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The provincial governmental agencies have been organized and western Suiyuan cadres arranged for. All the old cadres have been placed in positions or put in schools. At present, a training program for cadres is in progress with 1,517 working cadres and 1,220 nonemployed students enrolled. In eastern Suiyuan, where the liberation came earliest, two people's delegates conferences have already been held; and one has been held in central Suiyuan. These conferences have been called to implement the democratic processes of government. In western Suiyuan, propaganda groups are explaining the central government's program of increasing production and disseminating other information preparatory to calling a people's delegates conference.

The reorganization of the Suiyuan military forces into a people's army has proceeded with good results. The troops are now entering into the production program announced by Chairman Mao for the military.

Progress is being made in ridding the province of bandits and special agents. The democratization of the government and the education of the people in the program of the new regime is a large factor in the process. A goodly number of special agents have been seized.

The 1950 agricultural production goal for Suiyuan is 1.6 billion catties of all types of grain, the planting of one million trees, and an increase of 60,000 head of livestock.

Various measures of assistance and relief to the farmers are being instituted, together with a propaganda campaign to acquaint the farmers with the government's production program. It is estimated that 50 million mou of land might be brought under cultivation. Before the Japanese invasion, some 30 million mou were under cultivation, but the vicissitudes of war reduced this to 20 million mou. It is planned to put over 24 million under cultivation in 1950. Since irrigation is very important to the agricultural production program, many projects, large and small, will be started with government aid to provide irrigation for 978,200 mou. These projects will be in eastern and central Suiyuan. When four locks in western Suiyuan have been completed, 10 million mou can be irrigated. Dike construction on the right bank of the Yellow River will protect 260,000 mou from floods. Surveys are under way for further Yellow River irrigation projects that will make possible the cultivation of a very large area of exceedingly fertile land.

The Central government has asked the province to plant one million trees. Plans are under way to use the energies of all government school students and the people for the planting of 2,437,000 trees. Seven provincial nurseries are to supply the plants.

Plans have been made to increase the production of horses by approximately 11,000 head, cattle 48,800, donkeys 7,500, sheep 271,700, and goats 88,900. It is proposed to raise one hog for each five persons and two chickens for each person for an estimated total of 270,000 hogs and 2,360,000 chickens. It is hoped to produce enough fruit to supply the province. By enrolling about 58,000 military and civil government personnel in agricultural production, it is thought possible to add approximately 28 million catties to the food supply. During a 50-day period, teams are being sent out into every hsien and banner to investigate agricultural conditions, render aid, and see that the program is carried out.

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The Central government has assessed the 1950 grain tax of the province at 66,800,000 catties. After two conferences of tax authorities, it is apparent that the province will be able to exceed this figure. During the first quarter, the collection was 28,820,000 catties or about 43 percent of the total.

The Central government apportioned 400,000 units of victory bonds to be sold in the province. By 29 March 1950, 412,114 units had been sold, thus meeting the quota within the appointed time.

The Military and Political Commission and the civil government of the province have jointly set up the necessary committees to effect the Central government's unified fiscal and economic policy.

The unification of the various races that was never possible under the KMT rule is now being accomplished under the People's government. In the I-k'o-chao and the Wu-lan-cha-pu leagues autonomous area people's governments and branch military districts have been established; also branches of the People's Bank have been set up to develop the economy of each banner.

A railroad extension from Pao-t'ou westward to Shan-pa would tap western Suiyuan and Ningsia grain supplies. A motor highway from Pao-t'ou to the territory of the O-t'ou-k'o Banner would make available large supplies of soda found there. The mines in Suiyuan are nearly all near the railroads. Their speedy development would add much to the national wealth.

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